

# CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

VOLUME I.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1862.

NUMBER 68.

## THE DAILY REBEL.

BY FRANCIS M. PAUL.

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## THE SUMMER.

There was another "war meeting" held in Boston a few days ago. The people mobbed every one who attempted to speak but the rabid Summer. Since his sentiment accorded so exactly with that of the meeting, we give him as a specimen:

Mr. Summer said: Think God, the skies are brighter and the air is purer, now that slavery has been banished from the earth. The proclamation of President Lincoln was considered as practically securing freedom to all who stand in plow with our hands, and he accepted it without note or comment. He accepted the proclamation of President Lincoln to liberate the slave as a military necessity. The African race have as well as we must help us. Loyalty did not depend upon color. An appeal to the slaves should be tried, and he believed that such an appeal would be effectual. He believed that success could only be obtained through the consistent policy of the slaves, as without a fire in their hearts they could never be conquered. Force alone could not conquer without ideas, and for the sake of peace, together with freedom. If the instincts of freedom did not prompt the support of emancipation, the command of the Almighty to "let his people go free" should have an effect. The conclusion that he (Summer) came to was that the emancipation of the slave was a military necessity.

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## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 9.

EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., SEPT. 6, 1862.

I. Major John A. Hooker is appointed special aid to the Governor, and is instructed to see that the rolling officers of the Reserved Military Corps in the Eastern Division of the State proceed to enroll all these subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence." The enrollment of conscripts under said act of Congress will be made in conformity to the instructions of the War Department under the supervision of Col. E. D. Blake, C. S. A., who has been detailed for that service in Tennessee.

II. The Judges or Chairmen of the County Courts in the Eastern Division of the State will immediately appoint competent persons in each civil District, ward or town of their respective Counties to take and make a list of all persons subject to the provisions of an act of Congress, the report of whom will be immediately made upon completion to Col. E. D. Blake at Knoxville, Tennessee.

III. The Judges or Chairmen will also enroll all persons who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all those who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward a report of these, with a duplicate list of the conscripts, to the Adjutant General of the State.

IV. The Judges or Chairmen will also enroll all persons who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all those who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward a report of these, with a duplicate list of the conscripts, to the Adjutant General of the State.

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## NORTHERN NEWS.

GOVERNOR Pierpont, of Virginia, is in Cincinnati, on business connected with his State.

Cotton is still on the rise in the North. Middle Tennessee commands 56 cents in New York.

The radicals as well as the secessionists in Washington, says the New York Herald, are discussing plans of separation and compromise between the North and the South.

Colonel Hamilton of Texas and Frank Blair, both urged for the office of military Governor of Texas.

Governors Andrews, Bradford, Morton and Morgan, were all in Washington on the 26th inst.

General Lyons is expected to return to Washington in the English steamer of the 4th inst.

General Anderson, of Fort Sumter, is in New York with his family at Henderson, Harkness county, New York. His health is not yet restored.

Prince Salmas, a Prussian officer, is raising a Prussian brigade in New York for the Union.

The Episcopalists of the North are in triumphant mood in New York. There has been a warm debate on the expulsion of Bishop Leidesdorf of the Southern army. After a warm debate the whole subject was referred to a committee of the convention.

The quidnuncs around Washington insist that Gen. Halleck is about to be ordered to command the armies in the West. Gen. McClellan to take General Halleck's present position, and General Hooker to command the Army of the Potomac in McClellan's place; and lastly, General Banks to be installed in the West Department.

The North is not getting on very well with its postage stamp currency. One of the New York firms presented for redemption a few days since, near twenty thousand dollars in postage stamps, which could not be redeemed.

The Tammany Hall and Mozart wings of the New York democracy have agreed upon a plan of action for the coming election, on the basis of an equal division of Congressmen and Assemblymen, the odd Assemblyman to be drawn, while of the county officers Mozart takes the Surrogate and Tammany the Sheriff.

Gen. Wadsworth, just nominated by the Republicans for Governor of New York, is a man of immense wealth. His property is set down at two millions, most of which is in land estate. He resides in Geneva, and it was the boast of his supporters that they could travel from Geneva to Rochester, a distance of twenty-five miles, without going off their own land.

Col. Morgan, now in command at Key West, Florida, has issued a proclamation declaring all the slaves on that island free.

The Northern papers say that Gen. Lee has caused the house and accoutrements belonging to General Kearney to be sent safely with the Federal lines. This is in striking contrast with the conduct of the Yankees.

The Hon. Hiram Seymour, Democratic candidate for Governor of New York, addressed the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the fourth day of its session. The question was the adoption of a resolution submitted by Hon. Murray Hoffman, declaring:

"That in view of the danger of this country from civil war, the House of Bishops be respectfully requested to prepare a form of prayer to be used during the session of this Convention."

Mr. Seymour, in the course of his remarks, said it was his earnest hope, as it was his solemn conviction, that the influence of the Episcopal Church would be almost ready and effective in sustaining the healing of the wounds and the restoration of a blessed peace. When he heard Dr. Vinton heap denunciations on the South, he could not refrain from exclaiming, still three years in the future, when this convention would again assemble, when the whole Church, North and South, would again be gathered around the communion table to offer their common sacrifice.

Let there be nothing, then, placed upon record, to revive rancor in that hour of cordial reunion.

For the part he has conscientiously and frankly, under strong convictions of duty to his country, from the very first opposed the extraneous action of those especially wedded to this war, yet he desired to be a member of the Church in doing so.

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## FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

Very latest from the South.

BATTLE BETWEEN BRAGG AND BUELL—DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES—THE FEDERALS WOUNDING.

We received last night, through the kindness of a friend, who came up on a flag of truce, the following dispatch of the 17th. The news is very important, but we have only time to give the following highlights, announcing a victory by Bragg in Kentucky, after a prolonged and desperate battle with Buell. The Yankees try to disguise their defeat by the vague wording of their dispatches, but it is plain to us that our army in Kentucky has won a great victory. The following are the dispatches to the New York Times:

BRIDGEVILLE, KY., 2 P. M. Bragg's army attacked two divisions of General McCook's corps d'armee near this place yesterday.

The fighting was desperate. Gen. James J. Jackson, Ex-Congressman of Kentucky, commanding a division, was killed. Gen. Terrell, of Virginia, commanding a brigade was mortally wounded.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in numbers.

McCook was then heavily reinforced by the Nationals, and the battle was resumed today. The fighting was mainly done by Rosecrank's division, formerly Mitchell's. Firing ceased about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 16th. A doubtful rumor says that at the close of the engagement the rebels had possession of a part of the field. [This is an admission that the Confederates had a victory.]—EXAMINER.

General Sheridan, of Illinois, is reported killed, but it is doubtful.

One loss is stated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is unascertained. The enemy is north of Paducah. A general attack is expected immediately by our troops.

On two occasions the fighting was hand to hand. The Confederates were greatly superior to the Nationals in numbers.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9, P. M.—The battle of Perryville commenced early in the morning by an artillery duel, which continued all day. Gen. McCook's corps was engaged all day. At 2 o'clock the rebels made an effort to turn our left flank, and desperate fighting ensued at close quarters. The rebels were here driven back with heavy loss. The battle continued till dark, when both parties rested.

Gen. Terrell was mortally wounded, and Colonel Webster, of the 9th Ohio, Gen. Jackson was killed. The report of the death of Gen. Jackson is not confirmed.

The Union loss is estimated at 2,000 killed and wounded. The rebel loss is greater, if anything. Gen. Crittenden and Gen. Gilbert were reinforced. McCook and the battle was resumed this morning.

Another evidence that the news was contained in the North as a defeat is furnished in its effects on the markets. Gold suddenly rose in New York to 128 1/2, and foreign exchange to 140—such prices have never before been known.—EXAMINER.

[We have advised that Kirby Smith evacuated Lexington on the 14th, and probably formed a junction with Bragg at or near Perryville, distant about 45 miles from Lexington, about 10 miles West of Danville, and 35 miles Southeast of Bardonia.—EXAMINER.]

"A PRACTICAL MAN."—The New York Herald says:

The rains of the Rebel guerrilla A. G. Jenkins, in Western Virginia, with his eight hundred bushwhackers, saw his right flank defeated the Union force at Buchanan, on the 30th, entered the town, destroyed large quantities of Government stores, broke up a thousand stand of arms, and carried off a number of horses and English rifles, besides allowing his men to take what they wanted from the private stores of the village. He then proceeded to Weston, where he also destroyed all the Government supplies. At Ghentville the town of Summers next entered through Jenkins, where he took one hundred and fifty of our men prisoner, and captured and destroyed one hundred mules. From there he visited Ripley and Ravenswood, where like scenes were enacted, and where he captured Major R. H. Hill, a mustering officer, having in his possession five thousand dollars Government money. The Rebels kept the money and told Hill to leave. Jenkins is a practical man.

"OUR REP."—James Percie, familiarly known as West as the "Old Boy" or "Old Rip," the very prince of old boys, was Walker's confidant in Nicaragua, who was taken from Honduras when at last the United States fell, who was equally fortunate in Cuba when Lopez was garrotted, who's adventures in the Texas revolution and throughout the Mexican War transcended in exciting interest the narratives of fiction—this gentleman, whose movements are guided by no rules nor discipline of military art, is to undertake the collection of all the wandering soldiers and loose concepts who float about, trusting to the sublimity of luck, from State to State on Southern Rail Roads.

No man was ever better adapted for the task than he is assigned him, than the ubiquitous Jim Torrey, who is to-day South, tomorrow North, and yet it is the bravest and most unflinching of patriots.—Knox Register.

DELICIOUS OF FORT DELAWARE. From the accounts given by returned prisoners, this fortress must be the hell of Northern prisons. Not a prisoner can converse with that does not swear he never takes another prisoner, and with reference to the Germans who are sent there, one of our soldiers said he if he ever met one of them again he would "hit him one time and stay by him till he died, if it was a week." The German soldiers at the fort do not understand English, and if addressed by a prisoner, immediately bring their bayonets to a charge and run him through with it if he does not retreat. Fort Delaware has done a great deal towards changing disciplined soldiers into disciplined swine.—Richmond Dispatch.

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY reports on the authority of a gentleman of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, that the celebrated brand of tobacco, known as the "Kilchickinick," is not spelled or pronounced correctly. It says the name is Indian, and the genuine Kinnickinnick tobacco is nothing more than sun-dried leaves and tobacco leaves placed layer upon layer.

Last week about 400 bales of inferior cotton were sold in Memphis at \$250 a bale. Good cotton was worth 60 cents; or \$300 a bale.

## FROM THE ARMY IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

My recent arrivals from Winchester we learn that the army remains quiet, and its position unchanged. Small parties of the enemy's cavalry cross the Potomac daily, but are in all cases promptly driven back, sometimes with considerable loss. Skirmishing of this kind is continued, but there are no appearances of early movements of any importance.

A gentleman who left Campoper Court house yesterday morning, and reached here last evening reports that, at the time of his departure, there was considerable excitement at that place, occasioned by a rumor that Seigler, with his army of new levies, was only fifty miles distant. On the contrary, we have before us a private letter, dated at Campoper Court House, Oct. 11th, which says a gentleman had just reached there, direct from Washington city, and that he made the journey without encountering, or even seeing, a Yankee soldier.—Rich. Examiner, 13.

QUAKERS IN VIRGINIA.—It is remarkable that a settlement of Quakers, near Mount Vernon, have continued unmolested during the entire war, though alternately included within national and rebel lines.—Their semi-weekly meetings have been regularly continued; sometimes a rebel picket pacing in front of the building and perhaps a Union sentinel having the same beat the next week. They have remained undisturbed both in property and person.—N. Y. Times.

THE next Session of this Institute will commence on Monday the 1st day of September next, under the direction and professorship of the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw, who has had charge of it for the last ten months.

The Institute in making this announcement would especially appeal to all citizens who have daughters to educate, to send them to this institution. Mr. Bradshaw has had charge of the school for the last ten months, during which time he has conferred much upon all who were under his instruction, and has a better idea of the value of a liberal education than any other man in this country. He has a large number of students, and has a high reputation for his instruction. He has a high reputation for his instruction. He has a high reputation for his instruction.

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CLEVELAND, TENN.